The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,742. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
including postage..... „ 72 0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under.....Rs. 1 0
Repetition..... „ 2 0
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Second insertion..... „ 0 4
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Domestic Occurrences each..... „ 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

NASH—At Calcutta, on the 29th Feb., of cholera, John Dixon Nash, Captain, Bengal Invalid Establishment, late 33rd Regt., N. I.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

MONTAGU—At Sealkote, on the 6th instant, the wife of Captain A. Worsley Montagu, Staff Corps, of a son.

OAKES—At Peperaoli, near Jubbulpore, on the 16th February, the wife of Captain R. E. Oakes, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

BROWNE—At Bareilly, on the 29th February, the wife of Serjeant Robert Browne, H. M.'s 104th Bengal Fusiliers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

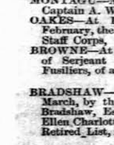
BRADSHAW—EWART—At Umballa, on the 9th of March, by the Rev. F. W. Ellis, Alexander, Frederick Bradshaw, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, Rifle Brigade, to Ellen Charlotte, only daughter of Colonel R. S. Ewart, Retired List, Bengal Army.

DEATH.

JENKINS—At Agra, on the 11th March, Arthur William Albert Patrick, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Jenkins, Apothecary, 53rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, aged 7 months and 22 days.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch.

For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON.
(TO SAIL IN MARCH.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 801 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*.

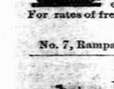
Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
To load at Mormoa.

THE Superb Black Ball Line of Packet Ship GOLDEN EMPIRE, D.M. GOODALL, Commander. This fine clipper Ship has superior Saloon accommodation for first class passengers.

For rates of passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE fine fast sailing Ship CAROLINE, 900 Tons Register.
COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 25th March with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

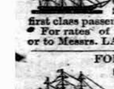
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 tons, (160 H. P.,) will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO MALABAR COST AND MADRAS.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain MORRISON, will be despatched to the Malabar Coast on FRIDAY, the 1st April, at noon, with Cargo and Passengers calling at Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, returning by the same route in twelve days' time, leaving Cochin on 8th April.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers can be conveyed to Madras via Beypore by this opportunity.

The Steam Ship ASHLEY, 1160 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMLIN, will be despatched for the Malabar Coast, Madras and Calcutta on 15th April at noon.

STEAM TO SURAT AND BHOWNUGGUR TOUCHING AT GOGO.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY next, the 24th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 18th March 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday....19th March....MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M
Friday.....8th April....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M
Wednesday. 20th April....MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M
Thursday.....5th May....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M
Friday.....20th May....MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M
Wednesday. 8th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday.....25th March....MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 13th April....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Monday.....25th April....MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 10th May....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday.....26th May....MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday.....18th March..JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 6 P. M.
Tuesday ....22nd „ ....TELEGRAPH ..... at 6 P. M.
Friday .....25th March..JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday ...29th „ ....TELEGRAPH ..... at 2 P. M.
Friday..... 1st April...JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 4 P. M.
Tuesday ... 5th „ ....MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Friday ... 8th „ ....TELEGRAPH ..... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday.....18th March..TELEGRAPH ..... at 8 P. M.
Tuesday....22nd „ ....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 11 A. M.
Friday.....25th March..TELEGRAPH ..... at 2 P. M.
Tuesday ...29th „ ....JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 4 P. M.
Friday..... 1st April...TELEGRAPH ..... at 7 P. M.
Tuesday ... 5th „ ....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 11 A. M.
Friday..... 8th „ ....MAHARAJ..... at 2 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per ship "SAM MENDEL," ELLWOOD, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

Captain ELLWOOD will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents for the ship *Sam Mendel*.

Bombay, 16th March 1864.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

WE beg to announce that we have from the 1st instant commenced business as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

GEO. PHILLIPS & Co.,
2, Hummum Street, Fort.

1st March 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

NOTICE.—Tenders addressed to the Mint Master will be received up to the 20th March, for the construction of two Rooms and a Stronghold at the Mint.

Drawings, &c., may be seen at the Mint.

A LADY wishes to recommend a highly respectable European FEMALE to any Family or Lady returning to England *viâ* the Cape or Overland. Apply to the Manager of this Journal.

25th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that those Shares will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank on which the 4th Call has not been paid into this Office on or before MONDAY the 14th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. F. WESCHE,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 14th March 1864.

THE BOMBAY GRAIN COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the office of the Company on or before the 31st MARCH, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GREY & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th March 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOSPITAL CHARITIES.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major T. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other Kinds, for sale by private contract, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, disengaged, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—
Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. F. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Passengers' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએન્ટલ શીપ ઓનીંગ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICES.

WANTED, an experienced MANAGER for a Coffee Estate on the Malabar Coast. Apply to "S.," at this Office.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—WANTED by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, a few active sharp young men as CLERKS or FOREMEN. Good wages will be given to competent men. None need apply who object to go up-country. Applications accompanied by testimonials to be made to the General Manager, Boree Bunder Terminus, on Saturdays.

General Manager's Office, Boree Bunder, 12th March 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ફોર્ટ પરેશ કંપનો લિમિટેડ.

ફોર્ટ પરેશ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., when the Secretaries and Treasurers will place before them the accounts of the Company for 1863, with a recommendation as to the dividend to be declared, and Directors as well as Auditors for the current year will be elected.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors have resolved to allow holders of the original Shares or to their transferees, to pay on or before the 31st instant, for the new Shares with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th instant.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th March 1864.

N. B.—The Bank will be closed on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, on account of the Holee and Easter Holidays.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વેસ્ટરન ઇનડીઆ શીપ કમપેની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

તીનાવેલી પરેશ કમપેની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે બોનડેડ વેરહોયસ કમપાની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that Shareholders who have not paid the undermentioned Calls, are liable to have their Shares forfeited:—

1st of Rs. 200 due 1st September.
2nd of Rs. 200 due 1st October.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th March 1864.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Ordinary General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company, will be held at the Company's Mill at Tardeo, on THURSDAY the 31st instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

To receive the Directors' half yearly report.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 12th March 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Third Call of Rupees fifty (50) per Share into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before THURSDAY the 24th March, instant, failing which, Interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomitting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful Sedative, Anodyne and Antispasmodic remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given:—

From W. Wesalius Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Bengal Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. Riddut, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholerica.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses equal power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. Montomer, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—Scott Thomson & Co.
Agents for Bombay—Treacher & Co.
Agents for Madras—C. M. Byrara.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET FROM THE 1ST OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized room, suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office: and in Bakehouse Lane a GODOWN. Apply to

Bombay, 16th March 1864. LEGGETT & Co.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by Dukes, Chapman, and Page.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.

Leg Guards.

Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Seam Balls, by Duke.

Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.

Foils and Masks.

Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.

Hunting and Riding Whips.

Elastic Riding Belts.

Boxing Gloves.

Foot Balls.

Quoits.

Swimming Belts.

Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),

Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

Vegetable	Giblit	At Rs. 1 per doz.
Hare	Pouchers	
Rabbit	Venison	
Mock Turtle	Oysters	
Mulligatawny	Soup and Beutilli	
Green Peas	Peas and Gravy	At Rs. 1 per doz.
Ox Tail	Vermicelli	
Salmon	Mutton Broth	
Hotch Potch		
Kidney	Gravie	At Rs. 1-4 each.
Veal	Partridge	
Chicken		

At Rs. 1 per doz. or Rs. 11 per doz.

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of SPARKLING MOSELLE, at Rs. 25 per dozen in quarts, and Rs. 15 in Pints.

LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen. Apply to

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 36	per dozen.
Pints	„ 14	„
Old Pale Cognac	„ 24	„ „
Fine very old Do.	„ 36	„ „
Sauterne	„ 25	„

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing	1	doz. each.
Mosselle, do. do.	1	„
Sherry, do. do.	3	„
Claret, do. do.	2	„
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes	½	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing	3	doz. each.	
Sherry, do. do.	3	„	
Brandy, do. do.	1	„	
Old Tom, do. do.	1	„	
Whiskey, do. do.	1	„	

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known houses of HOUGHTON & WORRINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	„	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„	30
GUINNESS'S STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	„	22
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„	24
Do. Do. Breakfast do.	do.	„	26
Do. do. do.	do.	„	18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand-Tod-Heatly & Co.		Rs.	40
Do. „ a Crown		„	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		„	21
Moselle, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		„	40
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		„	36
Do. „ Brand a Crown		„	30
Rich, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		„	30
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		„	33
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		„	29
Do. Golden, Do.		„	26
Do. Green Seal		„	29
Do. Red Seal		„	33
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		„	33
Claret Light Carmello		„	33
Do. Yellow Seal		„	23
Do. Red Do. Pints		„	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		„	32
Port, Black Seal		„	36
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		„	34
Do. Brand a Crown		„	24
Old Tom, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		„	30
Dry Gin, Black Seal		„	18

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned;

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co. at	Rs. 36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	„ 32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior	„ 32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin	„ 32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	„ 17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux	„ 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	„ 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints
Cliquot	„ 36	do.	quarts.

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg at Rs. 40	per doz.	quarts.	
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	„ 35	do.	do.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	„ 35	do.	do.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	„ 25	do.	quarts.

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils aine	at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858	do.	„ 30	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856	do.	„ 35	do.
Do. 1858	do.	„ 30	do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller & Co.		„ 16	do.
Chateau Milon Hermozan		„ 16	do.
Do. Leoville do.		„ 22	do.
Do. Lafitte do.		„ 35	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST, SHERIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red	Pale Dry	„	„ 30
Brown do. } White do. }	Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }		„	„ 22
MADEIRA, very old		„	„ 42

PORT—

Black Seal—Matured Fruity.	Quarts	„	„ 30
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„ 24
Do.	Pints	„	„ 43

CLARET—

Chateaux Margeaux		„	„ 34
Do. Leoville		„	„ 28
St. Julien		„	„ 24
Do.		„	„ 16
Medoc	Pints	„	„ 9

CHAMPAGNE—

Superior quality, Grisler's		„	„ 45
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do.	Cunliffs	„	„ 45
Do. Do.	Do.	„	„ 24
Do. Do. De St. Marceaux & Co.'s		„	„ 24
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's	Quarts	„	„ 40
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 24

HOCK—

Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard } Moselle { and Jordan }		„	„ 39
HOCK	Pints	„	„ 20
MOSELLE		„	„
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBE'S GINGER WINE	Quarts	„	„ 21
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 12
CURACOA		„	„ 42
MARASCHINO		„	„ 42
CHERRY BRANDY	Pints	„	„ 18

SPIRITS—

Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30		„	„
RUM	Fine old Jamaica	„	„ 20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.		„	„ 21
Do. Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 12
HOLLAND GIN in Screwe Bottles		„	„ 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY		„	„ 21
ORANGE BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles	Quarts	„	„ 18
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do.	Pints	„	„ 14
GINGER BRANDY Do.	Pints	„	„ 11
Do. Cordial Do.	Quarts	„	„ 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—MR. WALTER MEIKLEJOHN; *Poona*, MR. COWASJEE FURDOONJEE.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & Co., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invarinble success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship *Ceres*, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing, the same will be landed without further notice at their risk and expense.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Ceres*.
Bombay, 17th March 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Co-Partnership carried on for some time past at Bombay by CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE and PALLONJEE FRAMJEE, as Dubashes, under the firm of CURSETJEE PALLONJEE and Company, was on the 11th day of February last dissolved by mutual consent. PALLONJEE FRAMJEE is empowered to discharge and settle all debts due to and by the said Co-Partnership concern.—Dated this 17th day of March 1864.
PALLONJEE FRAMJEE.
CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE.

FOR SALE.—A pair of very handsome Grey Australian Carriage Horses, 15 hands high, perfectly broken with English Harness nearly new, in complete order. To be seen at MAHOMED BAUKER KHAN'S Stables, Bhendy Bazar.
Bombay, 16th March 1864.

FOR SALE.—G. A. Horse "Kingston." 14-3 ½ in height, very quiet, handsome, and has carried a Lady, also stands fire. Price Rs. 2,000.
B. A. H. "The Star," 14½ inch, has carried a Lady, also been ridden as a Charger, very quiet, and handsome and a splendid Pigsticker. Price Rs. 600.
A Breachloading Gun, by Parsons, quite new, complete with wooden and leather cases, also spare cases for the charge, &c. &c. Cost Rs. 420. Price Rs. 400.
A Double Rifle, highly finished, by Greener, in case complete, Enfield Bore. Price Rs. 200.
A Lady's Side Saddle and Bridle, by Wilkinson, very little used. Price Rs. 70.
For further particulars apply to E. BRETT, Esq., 28th Regiment, Colaba.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned work, separately :—
1. Spreading 50,000 tons more or less of broken stone over the public roads in the Town of Bombay and Colaba during the Monsoon Repairs of 1864.
2. Supplying and spreading 10,000 cartloads more or less of sandstone over Ditto Ditto.
3. Supplying Pairs of Bullocks for Rollers to consolidate Metal spread over Ditto Ditto.
Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question with, in the usual manner, open for inspection in this office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.
A deposit of 2 two per cent. in cash of the total amount of the Tender to accompany each Tender which Deposit will be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.
The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, tender.
R. SIMS.
Actg. Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 17th March 1864.

OPENING OF THE BHORE GHAUT INCLINE FOR PASSENGERS.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, and until further Notice the times of the running of the Trains generally on the G. I. P. Railway will be altered consequent upon the Opening of the Bhore Ghaut Incline for Passenger Traffic.
The Trains will on and after the above date be run as under :

ON WEEK DAYS.

Departure from Bombay	8	0	A.M.	Arrival at Nassick	7	40 P.M.
Do.	.....	do.	9	0 ,,	do.	Poonah	..	5	6 ,,
Do.	.....	do.	12	0 noon	do.	do.	.....	8	5 ,,
Do.	.....	do.	3	0 P.M.	do.	do.	.....	8	5 ,,
Do.	.....	do.	8	45 ,,	do.	Callian	.....	7	40 ,,
Do.	.....	do.	8	45 ,,	do.	Sholapoor	..	3	15 ,,
Do.	Sholapoor	do.	7	0 A.M.	do.	Bombay	.....	12	0 ,,
Do.	Poonah	do.	9	0 ,,	do.	do.	.....	5	0 ,,
Do.	.....	do.	12	30 noon	do.	do.	.....	8	35 ,,
Do.	.....	do.	10	30 P.M.	do.	do.	.....	6	12 A.M.
Do.	Madras	do.	7	15 A.M.	do.	do.	.....	7	15 P.M.
Do.	Nassick	do.	8	0 ,,	do.	do.	.....	6	25 P.M.
Do.	Campoolee	do.	5	20 ,,	do.	do.	.....	9	30 A.M.
Do.	.....	Bombay	8	45 ,,	do.	Mahim	..	8	22 ,,
Do.	.....	do.	5	25 P.M.	do.	do.	.....	6	0 P.M.
Do.	.....	do.	8	0 ,,	do.	do.	.....	8	35 ,,
Do.	Mahim	do.	9	15 A.M.	do.	Bombay	..	9	45 A.M.
Do.	.....	do.	6	30 P.M.	do.	do.	.....	5	20 P.M.
Do.	.....	do.	9	30 ,,	do.	do.	.....	10	2 ,,

ON SUNDAYS.

Departure from Bombay	9	0	A.M.	Arrival at Poonah	5	0 P.M.
Do.	.....	do.	5	40 P.M.	do.	Callian	..	7	40 ,,
Do.	.....	do.	8	45 ,,	do.	Sholapoor	..	3	15 ,,
Do.	.....	do.	8	45 ,,	do.	Mulkapoor	..	7	0 ,,
Do.	Sholapoor	7	0	A.M.	do.	Bombay	..	10	12 ,,
Do.	Poonah	do.	9	0 ,,	do.	do.	.....	5	0 ,,
Do.	Mulkapoor	7	15	,,	do.	do.	.....	4	15 A.M.
Do.	Bombay	8	45	,,	do.	Mahim	..	9	22 ,,
Do.	.....	do.	2	0 P.M.	do.	do.	.....	2	35 P.M.
Do.	.....	do.	7	30 ,,	do.	do.	.....	8	5 ,,
Do.	Mahim	10	0	A.M.	do.	Bombay	..	10	32 A.M.
Do.	.....	do.	5	0 P.M.	do.	do.	.....	5	32 P.M.
Do.	.....	do.	10	0 ,,	do.	do.	.....	10	32 ,,

For further information apply at the Stations along the Line, where Time Tables may be obtainable previous to the above alterations taking effect.
General Manager's Office, Bombay, 17th March 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.
The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, will leave Bombay on the 29th March 1864, at 4 P.M. and will be kept open until 6 P.M. of the preceding day. Letters for transmission by this mail must be received until 6 P.M. of the 28th instant.

CHINA MAIL.
For Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Ninepore*, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th March 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.
Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SIND MAIL.
Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Wednesday	23rd.....	3h. 16m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday	31st.....	3h. 11m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn Even		Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	18	Edward, King of the Saxons.	6 7	6 0	7 48	8 22	
Sat.	19	Twilight Tide	7.23	6 6	1 8	8 49	9 11
Sun.	20	Palm Sunday.	6 6	6 1	9 31	9 50	
Mon.	21	Benedict, A. B.	6 4	6 10	10 7	10 23	
Tues.	22	Day Break	5.40	6 8	10 38	10 55	
Wed.	23	Saturn rises at 6.58	6 3	6 11	11 8	11 23	
Thur.	24	Maunday Thursday	6 2	6 11	11 40	11 55	

16th March 1864. Time—8h. 56m. 51s.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 8	KURRACHEE	Mar. 9
AGRA	Mar. 10	LAHORE	Mar. 9
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 8	LONDON	Feb. 19
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 12	MADRAS	Mar. 12
BANGALORE	Mar. 11	MALTA	Jan. 16
CALCUTTA	Mar. 8	MEERUT	Mar. 8
CAPE	Jan. 6	OUDH	Mar. 12
CEYLON	Feb. 17	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 27	PENANG	Mar. 19
DELHI	Mar. 12	RANGOON	Feb. 6
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Mar. 1
HONGKONG	Mar. 1	SINGAPORE	Mar. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1864.

THE vagrant Cockney, who, ten years ago, sighed as sank his native shore, will, should he return within the sound of his beloved Bow Bells some five years hence, stand surrounded by a scene almost as unfamiliar as the one which greeted the eyes of Rip van Winkle when, after his twenty years' snooze, he woke to find the rubicund visage of His Gracious Majesty, honest George the Third, wiped out to make room for Mr. President Washington on the sign board of the pot house of his village. Hitherto, however, London has not suffered and we hope will not suffer from political convulsions, such as would replace the head of our Queen on the gorgeous sovereign, or the unpretending postage stamp, by the features of John Bright, Dictator, or Richard Cobden, President of the British Republic. The victorious armies of Gaul will not, we trust, have by that time, ravished the dear old lady of Threadneedle Street, and whisked her off to support, with her auriferous presence, the doubtful credits of the Bourse. In material London, the aspect of its plate-glass-windowed thoroughfares, its streets, its squares, its private and public buildings have the changes to be looked for, so vast and numerous, that the task of enumerating them only is rather for the laborious gold pen of history, than the humble goose quill of the editor. Walk from Shepherd's Bush to Whitechapel, from Stoke Newington to Hampstead, and everywhere a phœnix-like city is arising upon the overladen soil. The Builders are glorying in suburbs, their harpy-like claws have been laid on every spare inch of ground : from Cubitt, that arch-priest of bricks and mortar, who has richly deserved the epitaph of the ancient architect—

"Lie heavy on him, earth ! for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee !"

to the parsimonious baker who has put by two or three hundred pounds, from Gothic Gilbert Scott to irreverent Captain Fowke, every one has been working his will upon the gravel and clay of the suburban metropolis. Belgravia the divine, classical Tyburnia, Maida Hill, improper St. John's Wood, Holloway the dismal, be-villaed Camden Town, poverty-stricken Islington, savage Mile-end have all become forests of scaffolds, and howling wildernesses of stucco. Let him go into the city, the estranged Cockney finds his ancient haunts given over to the railway demon. The shrieking fiend is rushing across viaducts, burrowing under ground, and following a general course of wanton destruction. The Lord Mayor must tremble in his Mansion House, for what immunity has he against being turned into lodgings at any moment at the bidding of this potent monster ? A greater than the Lord Mayor holds Printing House Square on the hazardous tenure of this Briarean giant's will, and the thunders of Olympus may yet be silenced by a railway whistle. Like a spider of extended views and mechanical ambition, the subtle genie of Electricity has been spinning his metal web high above the houses on all sides. The great main sewer has opened its enormous jaws : and the letters and small parcels of a grateful public are blown and sucked along in big iron pipe.

Let him go and gaze upon the well remembered bosom of Father Thames ! railway bridges innumerable on gossamer girders span his breadth : the rich golden currency of his ebb and flow has changed again to a silver tide : while all along his northern bank, from Westminster to Blackfriars : past the glass works, the timber yards, and the coal sheds, lost to sight to memory dear ; past the realms of the bold Bacleuch, the site of old Hungerford market, now the central railway station of the word ; past Waterloo Bridge, dear to suicides and old women with skeletons to dispose of, sunk by that time beneath the scorn and contempt of the righteous, past the wharves where citizen A. was wont to call ; and past Somerset House, where the minor wheels of State are ever revolving in a perpetual round of stamping, and letter copying ; and past the grassy lawns of the Temple, crowded with the legal learning of the land, (the "poor drudges" by that time sunk beneath the righteous scorn and contempt of "Mephistopheles" and the Indian Civil Service.) from whose stairs daily embarked in times gone by the ecclesiastical chivalry of the middle ages, the strange old knights templars ; in the place of the miasmatic mud abounding in old shoes, dirty children, little bits of coal, and dead puppies,—there meanders a grand stone esplanade four hundred and fifty feet in breath. Old Father Thames, like many others grown bold with impunity, with his waters polluted, with the treasures of a thousand heavens, and churned up by the passage of a thousand steamers, not content with asphyxiating the humble dwellers in his banks, the lawyers, the Government clerks, and such like small deer, went so far as to make a most infernal smell under the representative noses of the English Legislature in general and the delicate organ of Mr. Locke, Q.C., Member for Southwark, in particular. The fragrant patriarch was instantly hurled into a Committee room, and finally resigned to the tender mercies of the Metropolitan Board of Works. We are glad to be able to congratulate that respectable institution on having at length commenced this gigantic enterprise entrusted to it : and in the interest of health and cleanliness most heartily do we wish it success.

THE *Times of India* informs us that His Highness the Punt Suchewa has arrived in Bombay, and states that he lately "enlisted public sympathy by the sudden loss of the newly wedded bride of his little son." We suppose the *Times* means, that those natives, who, like the Punt in question, have been so regardless of the way in which they use their riches as to spend large sums in ostentatious festivities, evinced a fellow feeling for the unfortunate prince who had spent a year's income for nothing. But, apart from the natural pity all feel at the death of a little child, we can by no means discern any thing in the circumstance that merits our or the public sympathy. In compensation for collapsed money bags, His Highness no doubt has the prayers of thousands of Brahman mendicants, which will fully atone in his pious estimation for his diminished exchequer." But, should he be so hapless as to have little faith in the virtue of Brahminical intercession, and regret the ghee, the rice, the oil, and all the multitudinous items expended on this ill-starred marriage, then, indeed, the money and money's worth having disappeared without effecting a single item of solid good, we can afford him our sincere sympathy.

Five lacs of rupees, a year's income of his jagheership thrown away ! It offers a grave subject for the consideration of wealthy natives, whether, if they feel it their duty either on religious or social grounds to spend large sums of money on the occasion of a marriage, it would not be more satisfactory, both to them and their dependents, that they should be able to show something better for the outlay than empty dishes and bloated Brahmans. Fifty thousand pounds a very few years ago equalled the whole sum paid by the Government in aid of education in Great Britain ; and looking across the length and breadth of India, at the ignorance, superstition, and destitution of tens of thousands of its people, we cannot but feel how great is the responsibility of the native aristocracy who for the most part have command of immense wealth and unlimited influence over large numbers of their countrymen.

A few families, and those chiefly in the Western Presidency, monopolise the spirit of native Indian benevolence ; for feeding idle beggars, or supporting hundreds of useless followers for show, is as opposite in its nature to true charity as the East is to the West. How much more worthily would a marriage be celebrated by the foundation of schools, a hospital, or dispensary, in cleansing and improving the homes of miserable villagers, instituting rewards for the most successful artizans or cultivators of the soil, or providing refuges for the aged and infirm, where after a life of useful toil they might await in peace and safety the hour of death, not being cast aside with less regard than worn out tools, when they are no longer able to earn the necessary pittance for their support.

In all parts of the world a marriage is looked upon as more or less an occasion of rejoicing ; but Indians by far exceed any other people in the extravagance of their expenditure at such a time. If a fiftieth part of the sums now lying useless in the form of jewels, gold and silver ornaments, &c., &c., or wasted in idle ceremonials, in feeding men who will not work, and whose interest it therefore is to encourage the vanity and superstition of their patrons, were spent in works of national utility, the native princes of India, instead of being, as in many cases they deservedly are, looked upon with contempt for their sloth and sensuality, would win the honourable estimation of their contemporaries and the admiration of posterity.

In a country where marriages are contracted in childhood it must, as in this instance, often occur that death puts an end to the alliance before either bridegroom or bride arrive at years of maturity, and there then remains nothing to console the husband's father on whom the chief cost has fallen but his impoverished purse. How much pleasanter would his sensations be if he could look round and see the results of a wise and discriminating liberality in a healthy, happy, and industrious people ! We could not be avowed though indiscriminating champion of native interests have himself suggested some more appropriate method of disbursing such a sum as he informs us in very choice language has been uselessly lavished ? Would not a home for that class of ill-used and unfortunate drudges the widows of Hindoos have proved a more appropriate and lasting testimonial to the Punt Suchewa's munificence ? Would it not have been a sign of truer friendship to have pointed out that in all countries and in all ages those most honoured have not been the givers of luxurious feasts or the dispensers of thoughtless charity, but those who have left solid monuments of good works to perpetuate their memory ; while princes and great men who have but lived for their own passing pleasures, however profuse in gifts to their followers, are only remembered by posterity with aversion and disgust ?

Let us hope that His Highness the Punt Suchewa has come here with the laudable intention of placing himself under the paternal guidance of the Director of Public Instruction—or say of ourselves—and that on his return to the Bhore jagheer he may have sufficiently profited by his visit to Bombay to convert the remaining ruins of the two celebrated forts of Rajghur and Torna, the one, into an asylum for widows, and the other, if at all accessible, into a college which fostered by a judicious and no longer barbaric liberality may hope ultimately to rival the colleges of Poona and Bombay.

WE hear that, if the war in New Zealand continues, H. M. 24th Regiment are to leave India at once to take part in the campaign.

WE learn that the underwriters of Lloyd now charge 3 per cent. premium as war risk on all goods shipped in Austrian, Prussian, and Danish vessels.

WE are informed that a telegram has been received in Bombay which quotes cotton in Liverpool weak, and ⅛d. to ¼d. lower, on the 24th ult.

WE understand that the *Benares*, which is to take the next English mail, is already nearly full, and that it is probable an extra mail will be despatched on the 7th proximo by the *Ottawa*, to accommodate the large number of passengers wishing to proceed to England.

WE are requested to contradict the statement in yesterday's *Times of India*, that the *Singapore*, with the homeward mail of the 14th ult. on board, was towed into Suez by the *Feroze*. The *Singapore* was not towed into any port by any steamer whatever, and only saw the smoke of the *Feroze* at a distance some three hundred miles on this side of Suez.

SIR C. TREVELYAN is (says the *Englishman*) about to follow the custom of his predecessor and read his budget in the Legislative Council, though the only cause for such a proceeding, a necessity for a change in the law, does not, it is believed, exist.

THE same journal understands that Sir Charles Wood has recognised the necessity for some financial changes, and for a modification of our monetary system. It is reported that he is favourable to the introduction of gold, and an extension of the paper currency on the circle system, or that proposed by Mr. Wilson, on a modified plan.

THE *Delhi Gazette* regrets to say that the frontier tribes are again inclined to be troublesome. "We heard yesterday (11th instant) that the Wuzzeerees are gathering. The pass has been blockaded by British troops. We are inclined to think the reign of anarchy in Afghanistan has commenced. The British government will not, of course, interfere ; but the state of affairs so near our borders, among a turbulent, discontented people, will require careful watching."

OUR Calcutta correspondent, under date of the 9th instant, states that a serious collision occurred in the Hooghly on the previous Saturday between the British steam-ship *Persia* coming up with the flood-tide and the tug *Defiance* towing a ship down the river. The *Persia* suffered severely being nearly cut to the water's edge. Our correspondent says—"For some mysterious reason all parties seem anxious to keep the particulars as secret as they can. An investigation is going on at Bankshall to-day, but had up to within an hour produced nothing definite as to the real point at issue of who is to blame."

As a tangible result of the durbar held at Lahore during the week of the opening of the Exhibition, when His Honor the Lieutenant Governor took occasion in his address to impress on the Native Chiefs the importance of female education, the *Lahore Chronicle* is delighted to hear, and feels sure that to no one more than to the Lieutenant Governor himself will it give pleasure to hear, that His Highness the Rajah of Jhumba has expressed his desire to have female schools established in his kingdom. "He has become a diligent student himself, and wishes that all his people shall enjoy the benefits of a good education. The manner in which he has received the Mission lately started in Chumba by the Revd. Mr. Ferguson is proof of his liberal disposition. He, of his own accord, gave a 'Russat' for a whole year, as well as Missionary quarters, and he has now generously given a free grant of a most suitable piece of land, for a dwelling house and a church, with the wood that will be required for the latter. Among the Hill States, Chumba bids fair to take the lead in all that 'exalteth a nation,' and we shall rejoice to hear that so good an example is followed by many of the native aristocracy."

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

NEAR SURAT, 16TH MARCH.

IT is the "umble opinion" of this Uriah Heap that, when the line is opened through to Bombay, the Bombayites will soon take advantage of it, and infuse into their people many a useful lesson. Some of the poetry of travelling and sightseeing. At present only very few know that a houseless Scarborough may be discovered two miles from Bulsar. It rejoices in the name of Teekel, and at present possesses only one bungalow, called the "Collector's Bungalow" for reasons unexplained, and a native village where supplies of water, fire-wood, and other important necessaries of life may be procured in quantities sufficient for the daintiest cook that even Greece ever gave birth to. But water and wood are about all that can be obtained there, so I would advise Apicius and Alcibiades to stock their larders well before they start for the watering place, for bathing on a bracing morning in the salt sea creates an appetite, which a questionable grill or cutlet dated "sudden death" are not calculated to allay. That the water of the sea is salt, I, a non-swimmer, can very well testify to, for I drank of it freely, though involuntarily, in many brave but futile attempts to keep my chin above the surface. A few snakes may possibly entwine themselves about one's supine limbs in their innocent merriment. It is unpleasant at first, but one gets used to it in time. The beach at high water is a very good one, and as the tide recedes there is abundance of work and a study for a conchologist. Some of the shells are exquisitely veined, and a diligent native (though such is a gnome) could pick up a hundred couries a day, and dispose of them to staunch disciples of Hoyle at a very remunerative rate. It will be a wonder if this portion of the coast five years hence does not possess a different appearance to its present one. Small bungalows will be erected at a comparatively trifling cost, and your fellow citizens could manage to escape at periods from the deadly lively routine of Bombay life. There is shooting on a moderate scale, hares, partridge, and curlew ; while a neighboring jheel supplies lamprey and a small fish very much resembling a trout. Indeed the district is healthy is tolerably well proven by the fact that amongst the military invalids now residing there there was only one in hospital four days ago. Government has not, however, selected the proper site for the sanitarium, and this Sir Bartle Frere knows, for he was told it when he visited Bulsar a month ago. Instead of being on an elevated ridge (and there are several) where the sick men would get the fresh sea breeze, it is on a dead level in close proximity to the railway station and station works, and in tents where fever must be very rife in the hot and wet season. But even since Sir Bartle's visit a good road has been constructed through the camp, and this is, no doubt, the forerunner of further improvement and alterations, for the road was the Governor's suggestion.

So much has been written about Surat, that I think I had had best leave that extensive city untouched. But I regret to say that cholera is raging there at present and carrying away forty people a day. Every morning I myself see ten and twelve bodies burning morning and night, and there have been two or three cases of sickness not fatal at Aurolee.

I shall be in Surat to-day and will report upon the state of the city to you to-morrow.

17TH.

I learnt little further concerning the pestilence beyond the fact that it was gaining ground. Two East Indians had died during the week, but as yet no Europeans. I sauntered into the churchyard to practise some of "Hervey's Meditations." It was my first visit to the famous cemetery of Surat, and I was very agreeably surprised and well repaid for my visit. A dead and dumb man was my guide, a fitting one for such a melancholy office, at least that was one meditation. To my horror I discovered the colossal tomb of Sir George Oxenden covered with bamboo scaffolding and undergoing the process of *white-washing* ! ! What would the "Anglorum . in Persia, India, Australia, Pressed" Sir George was called, say to this act of barbarism ? The date of this mausoleum is 1669. Nothing can exceed the quaintness of some of the inscriptions. One slab tells us in atrocious Dutch that "Here rests the corpse of his high nobility the Lord Henry Adrian, Baron of Reede of Drakenstein, Lord of Meydiegt, graced with the order of Knighthood, and also delegated by the same order as Deputy of the noble mighty Lords, the states of the same province of Utrecht ; commissary of the United Netherlands licensed East India Company for India, representing in that quality the assemblies of the noble Lords the seventeen. Departed the 15th December, A. D. 1691. On board of the ship *Kreegerland* sailing from Cochin to Souratta in sight of the English Fort Bombai, aged about 50 years." A writer who has written about these tombs draws our attention to the fact that the names of Cochin and Surat are in capital letters, contrasting with that of Bombay in small letters, showing the relative importance of these places. His high nobility was regarded as the Keystone of the Empire in point of fact here in Malabar. Take a second, "Here lies buried the honorable chaste lady, Magdelena Haijers, when alive housewife of the honorable Director Paulus Croocq." And not far from Magdelena's grave reposes, till a blissful resurrection the corpse of the unquhile Lady Bastina Theodore D. LeBoucq, Consort of the noble honorable worshipful Lord John Schreuder, &c. &c." And we elsewhere read of Mary Price, wife of the governor of the Moghul Castle and Surat fleet, "who through the spotted veil of the small-pox rendered a pure and unspotted soul to God, experiencing death which ended her days" in 1661.

It may interest some of your readers to know that, according to Mr. Bellasis, this church-yard contains the tomb of "Tom Coryat," the illustrious individual who first introduced forks into England from Italy. Fryer states that poor Tom "was killed with kindness by the English merchants, who laid his rambling brains to rest." What a burning shame ! But Tom helped to kill himself and could empty many punch bowls to the chorus of,

"Would that a Dutchman's draught could be
As deep as the rolling Zuyder Zee,"

for he was amongst exiles from Holland, and they doubtless assisted the "English merchants" in their shocking murder. Coryat was the "English fageer" of *that* period, and is said "to have hung up in his native village church at Odcombe in Somersetshire, as a donarium, a pair of shoes in which he had walked 1975 miles." But Coryat was outdone as a pedestrian by a man I met in Cawnpore some years ago. *He* had walked from Paris to Moscow, from Moscow to Peshawar, then round to Cawnpore. He returned to Peshawur and afterwards walked to Bombay. The strangest part of it was, however, that he had no funds that any of his friends ever heard of, and he never borrowed, nor had he a flute like Goldsmith. I am ignorant of where he is walking now, but I wonder that Captains Speke and Grant didn't come across him at Nyanza dressed in bear skins and carrying a huge umbrella *a la* poor Thackeray's sketch at the head of the round-a-about paper on the "Pear Tree."

This long rambling disjointed letter is the result of a very sage reflection upon the value of the Bombay and Baroda line when it is opened to the populace of Bombay. They will see that great novelty, the "double story 3rd class carriage" which has been perfected by Mr. Anderson of Amrolee, and the invention has, as you probably know, aswered exceedingly well and been adopted by His Excellency the Governor. Forty carriages, constructed on this principle, have already been completed and are in daily work, and judging from the way in which they have been filled with natives during the few days they have come under my notice, their success is unequivocal.

There are certainly very strong and numerous arguments in favour of the "double story." The reduction of dead weight is an acknowledged, or, rather, an indisputable fact. They cost only Rs. 3,078 while a single story carriage as per pattern from England *weighs more* and costs Rs. 3,328. Every ton of dead weight costs for its conveyance over the line by engine power something over two pies per mile. Seven double story carriages carry as many as thirteen single ones, with equal space and comfort to the native travellers, and a great deal of dead weight are saved by the absence of the six single story carriages. The double story is only 21 inches higher than the old ones, and one train is 174 feet against the other of 326 feet. 200 single story carriages are required to stock the line : 108 of the double story would represent them. Thus 90 carriages would be saved, or in a round sum £332,000.

The Governor's carriage is down at Bombay, and no doubt any one can inspect it who wishes. The Guicowar's carriage is anywhere. Since a slight accident which befel him some months ago, His Highness has never ventured into it, and apparently never will again. His fear of the collision took place was a far better study for John Bunyan than Hood's Count Kilmansegge. When the eventful journey terminated he fled far faster than even did the great Krishna when he made a bolt from Jurasindhu. The king of the Magadha, summoned his elephants and herds of cows, but the latter refused to adhere to the old stereotyped mode of locomotion until he had "gathered to his fathers." Yet for all this he is a brave man in the sporting field, is a safe shot, and yields himself up to periodical indulgences in elephant and tiger fights. This is the native gentleman with whom I should like to sit one hour in a hansom and behind a horse of questionable breaking in.

Not being without experience in railway matters (except in the way of shareholding of which I am passing ignorant) I may pronounce the half of this line, that is, between Ahmedabad and Bulsar, to be in the most perfect order conceivable. No heaps of debris, and clusters of cruising navvies, ruminating keepers, and corroding chairs meet the eye as they do on *some* lines which I could mention, and the company ought to be glad that they have got engineers in their service like Mr. Bayly to whom the admirable condition of their venture is mainly due. Mr. Bayly brought with him to their line an experience never attended than it is often in the power of an engineer to acquire. He was actively and inportantly engaged in the construction of the world famous Victoria Bridge over the St. Lawrence in Canada, where the rushing masses of ice during certain seasons of the year throw the inundation of the Mhae, Taptee, and Nerbudda into contemptible shade. A very splendid volume about this stupendous bridge has been recently published and dedicated to the Prince of Wales who opened the bridge. It requires a man to be physically strong to lift the tome, and one mentally strong to battle with its contents. The English price of the work is nine pounds twenty years ago it would have been twenty-five) and the illustrations are magnificent.

I am something like Arthur Clennam to this extent that "I want to know, you know" why Mrs. Partington's "Allegories" which abound in this river Taptee never condescend to make a meal off the natives who infest the water as much as the Muggur's themselves. "It was on the other day, whilst cruising about, that I saw several small boys pelting stones at one of these repulsive creatures, and after it glided into the water its stoners immediately followed to enjoy their forenoon bath. To a Muggur who has tasted a European, especially a griff, black flesh must be very distasteful no doubt, but not one Muggur out of ten thousand has ever enjoyed a bite at an Anglo-Saxon. I refer this knotty question, in all humility, to my friend "Tom Cringle," who I verily believe could settle even the Schleswig-Holstein business, if it were left to him.

CALCUTTA, 9TH MARCH.

IT is astonishing how quietly we acquiesce at times in the decrees of an inexorably adverse Fate after moving heaven and earth to avert the terrible catastrophe, how complacently after much struggling we submit to accept the position" we settle down to the consideration of the *minutiæ* of our lot. This feeling is admirably illustrated in the sketch given us by Dickens of Fagan in the condemned cell at Newgate employing himself on speculations about the particular workmen who will be employed in executing the private repairs. We have a most noticeable instance in the present history of Calcutta, the "City of Palaces," the mighty and prosperous capital of India. For the last year from time to time the "Mutlah Scheme" has come before the public backed by prophecies of the speedily approaching time when the navigation of the Hooghly will be altogether closed for first class ships. The prediction ran the gauntlet of poohpoohing, and if we can trust the public papers as exponents of public feeling, the time has come when it is to be tested by a solemn inquiry into the case.

The *Hurkaru* of to-day has an article treating the subject in a very different spirit to that in which it has hitherto been met by the local press, and contemplating the abandonment of the port as a not improbable contingency. The occasion of this change of tone is ostensibly the appointment by the Government of Mr. Leonard, as Superintending Engineer of the second or South Hooghly Division, "to report, when informed, is to be placed under his charge" for study and if possible improvement." So far as we are permitted to know at present, the arbiter of our city's destinies is to proceed with his investigations and make his award at once. "In the first place," we are told, "this Engineer will have from personal observation and experiment, and from the Government offices, Marine, Master Attendant's, &c, to determine how far the asserted deterioration of the river as a channel for large ships is a fact ; and secondly, he will have to study the causes, real or assigned, which have led to the deterioration, and the means which have from time to time been devised or used to retain the utility of the river to ensure the safe ingress of vessels frequenting the port of Calcutta. This work completed, which we suppose will occupy at least a year, Mr. Leonard proceeds, paid by this Government, to Europe, there in communication with scientific and engineering men employed in similar work to study the different means employed to deepen and improve the navigation of rivers distinguished by silting and shoaling tendencies similar to those of the Hooghly." Mr. Leonard is, moreover, it seems, to extend his journey in search of a system to the Continent and ultimately to the North American States. This the *Hurkaru* calls "taking the bull resolutely by the horns" and bringing "the difficulty really to bay." I wish could see the matter in the same light myself ; but, however resolutely I set my eyes upon the scheme with the intention of finding it a miracle of apposite arrangement, it invariably classes itself with the late movement of the Justices of the Peace, whose first practical effort in the cause of drainage was to remit their Engineer to Europe to—in point of fact—learn the elementary rudiments in the catechism of the Hydraulic Engineer, and it surely is not necessary to do more even in the absence of professional education on the subject than to refer to the numerous commissions which have reported on the same subject at home.

Threatened men, the old saw has it, live long, and threatened cities may take the benefit of the same consolatory assurance. With the experience of some couple of centuries to back us, I think we may say that the hour in which the Hooghly will become unnavigable from obstructions in its channel will very possibly not be in our own day, and that the "aggression of nature," which one of our papers talks about as throwing the Delta of the Ganges still further into the sea and diminishing thereby the accessibility of Calcutta for vessels of large tonnage, is not quite so formidable as your contemporary has conceived. The sequel to the article is somewhat remarkable, as it brings forward in rather favourable notice, too, the often referred young hopeful in the South East who has so long been flattering himself with the prospect of superseding our town in its character of a port. "If, as we have said, we believe the Hooghly is deteriorating and becoming more dangerous every year, then let us have done with it and frankly and honestly set to work and construct upon the Mutlah which is ready for us, easy of access, deep, safe and close by. If permanently fighting against nature we can only keep the Hooghly open at an enormous expense, let us not throw annually into its muddy and hostile waters sums of money which would in a few years make the Mutlah port all that it now is not and construct upon its bank quays, wharves, and docks and every other convenient and useful necessary for commerce and maritime enterprise." The key is rather a new one for the Calcutta press which has hitherto stopped the bantling rather unmercifully whenever it obtruded itself upon the public eye. Times change, however, and perhaps this may be the signal of an important change in the history of Calcutta.

The other important items in our week's news is the meeting of our Wittenagemote—the Council of Wise Men—in the Town Hall to deliberate upon the advisability of a change in the rather rough and ready system of sepulture and incremation which at present attends deceased Hindus of our city. The debate seems principally distinguished by the absence of the European members, and the adoption of a resolution which will, I strongly suspect, do little toward remedying the grievances we are suffering under. On the motion of Mr. Money it was resolved "to meet the views of all" that the Report of the Conservancy Commission be adopted as to keeping the burning ghats where they now are : as to removing the skinning ghat (ye powers ! to name such things together !) as to burning the poor at the public expense and as to preventing dead bodies or either men or animals being thrown into the river ; and that it be referred to a special committee to devise means for making the burning of human bodies where the ghats now stand as unobjectionable as possible. The natives led by Baboo Ramgopaul Ghose stickled for this spot as though it were invested with some sacred character, and the Baboo told his hearers an affecting story of two aged Brahmins who consulted him on the intentions of the Municipality. The worthy Baboo gently broke his dreadful tidings that in all probability the *locale* of the present cremation would be changed—whereupon one of the old gentlemen a Tory of the true old school took to weeping and the other took—a chair. The Baboo wept as he related, and the whole scene is described as affecting in the extreme. I cannot speak from anything but report of the mode in which this business is conducted at the burning ghat or the proportions in which the alligators and chingrees are indebted to piety and skinners. I have, however, made an appointment for next Saturday to visit the pyreal precincts in company with a well-to-do Brahmin and examine for myself the unobjectionable mode in which the rite can be carried out. As at present arranged the place in which the bodies are burned is to be covered with a cupola, the vortex of which is to communicate with what in the North Country is called a tremendous stalk ! Whether the effect of the proposed arrangement will be to remove the stigma from Nimtollah or not we must of course wait to see. At present there can be little doubt from what we learn from Dr. Barry in the Council that discussion that things have arrived at a terrible pitch. He found, he told the meeting, that cholera broke out on board ships moored opposite Nimtollah Ghat and that it raged with violence until the vessels were removed to other moorings when it suddenly disappeared. It is not easy I think to follow the *post hoc propter hoc* into much closer application than this.

There is one phrase in an article in to-day's *Hurkaru* with which I think your readers will thoroughly agree. "We have no belief in the tremendous veneration with which the Hindoo professes to regard his dead, for experience has shown us that he can be induced to dispense with such veneration as the most heretical Englishman." Both the *Englishman* and the *

tal Rabelais had little difficulty in freeing himself from suspicion. There was a general laugh and all the laughers were on the side of the cure of Meudon. We shall soon see if the Italians were really men intent on blood, or if they took the wages of sin without the slightest idea of running the risk of the reward which is death. Italy has made a show of being disgusted at this atrocious design. With addresses from most of the principal towns the Count Alfieri, nephew of Cavour, has arrived in Paris. The Italian towns congratulate His Majesty on his happy deliverance from bomb and poisoned dagger, and regret that attempts similar to that of Orsini's should still simmer in the impulsive Italian brain. These men have little idea of the harm they do the national cause. It would be difficult for Mazzini to clear himself of all the charges of so miserable a policy as that which consists in personal criminality, and yet this man with his handsome well chiselled face, which works and twitches with passion, is the delight of many pious ladies who befriend Italian unity. A friend who was speaking to him not long ago, who admired his conversational power and his talent, was shocked at political ideas only fit for the pages of the "Prince." Nor could he hide from Mazzini the light in which he viewed that useless sacrifice of life and that ungenerous system of action by which a noble cause was renderedodious. Strange to say the same friend only a few weeks before the Orsini attempt had stood with that unfortunate man talking politics with him on Waterloo bridge. That man, it was easy to remark, had but two ideas revolving in his head—the freedom of his country and the death of the man who held Rome with his troops after he had driven out Garibaldi. Orsini was an enthusiast, but an enthusiast who would send no other on his errand —one who boldly faced every risk and who died as if still convinced that he fell in a good cause which would not have been sullied by murder.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 16TH MARCH.

Steamer *Sarthe* anchored from Singapore.

CARWAR, 16TH MARCH.

Steamer *India* anchored from Bombay.

GALLE, 17TH MARCH.

Steamer *Benares* anchored from Calcutta.

GOA, 17TH MARCH.

Steamer *Comoris* arrived and left for Viugoria.

BOMBAY.

THE China Merchant S.N. Co's steamer *Bombay Castle*, Captain Wadge, which left yesterday for Hongkong carried on board 669¼ chests of Malwa opium.

THE following vessels have been spoken :—

Arran, Liverpool to Bombay, 45 days out, lat. 2-40 W. long. 23. 30. W. 5th January.

Black Eagle, Dec. 29, lat. 14. S. long. 31. W.

THE Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Forbes, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's High Court at Bombay, has obtained privilege leave for three months.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. T. MACKENZIE, M.B., has been confirmed as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Grant Medical College.

MR. J. L. HYNES has been appointed Chief Assistant in the office of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General at Bombay, in room of Mr. D. B. Hodge retired.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA DULEEP SING is the guest of His Excellency the Governor, and is at present residing at the Government House at Parell.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA DULEEP SING and the Chief of Bhore, Punt Sucheo, visited the Town Hall yesterday.

GOVERNMENT has been pleased to permit the closing of public offices in the Presidency and in the Provinces from Friday the 25th to Monday the 28th instant, both days inclusive, on account of the Easter Holidays.

THE *Ahmedabad Summachar* states in its last issue that the Hon'ble Premabhoy Hemabhoy is about to proceed on a tour to Mount Aboo and the neighbouring Jain temples which abound in that vicinity.

THE opening of the Bhore Ghaut extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for public traffic has, we hear, been sanctioned by Government from the 23rd instant, under the proviso that certain works (not yet completed) are finished by that date.

MR. RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY has given up his intention of erecting a station at Pardee on the Bombay and Baroda Railway, it having been pointed out to him that the station already built at Beldaporde is more convenient for the traffic of Oodwarra.

WE are requested by the University Registrar to state that the Convocation of the Senate of the University for conferring Degrees will be held on Monday the 11th proximo, at 5 o'clock P. M. in the large room of the Town Hall, (and not in the Durbar Room, as notified, by in advertence, in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.)

THE troops in garrison will parade in the following order for brigade exercise near the Band Stand, this morning at a quarter to 6 o'clock drawn up in line of contiguous columns at quarter distance right in front :—H. M.'s 28th Foot, H. M's 4th Rifles N. I., and H. M's 21st Regiment N. I.

A VERNACULAR contemporary states that an auction sale took place on Tuesday last, at Ahmedabad, of the presents made to His Excellency the Governor, by the Chiefs of Cambay and Radhanpore, when on his recent tour in Guzerat, which realized the sum of about ten thousand rupees.

THE Homejee Cursetjee Dady's prize, consisting of books to the value of Rs. 200 for the best English Poem by a University student, is now open for competition. The subject for the present year is "The Himalaya Mountains." Competitive poems must be written in the Heroic Metre or in the Spenserian stanza and must not exceed 150 lines in length.

THE Ball on board Her Majesty's ship *Seeress*, according to Mr. Milton, the steward on board that vessel, were carried out to effect, and everything went off well under the instructions of the cook. Mr. Pepper. All parties present and concerned with the affair were highly pleased with the benefit, and ample means provided by that vessel and her officers.

THE following passengers will proceed to-morrow by the British ship *Forest Rights*, Captain J. B. Thomson, to London.

Captain Sykes ; Surgeon Major and Mrs. Marlow, 3 children, and European servant : Lieutenant Heard ; Lieutenant Gardner ; Lieutenant Dillon ; Mrs. Morgan and 3 children ; Mrs. Hart and 3 children ; 76 men, 4 women, and 43 children in health, and 151 invalids of Her Majesty's different regiments.

Goodes, Rogers, from London to Bombay, was on Feb. 5 at Leaden Spout opposite the Coast Guard station, but came off with the next tide and has anchored in the Downs.

Hyacinthides, from London to Bombay, has been in collision at Deal, Feb. 8th, with the Bremen ship *Hercher*, while lying at anchor and both ships sustained damage. The *Leonidas* has put back to London for repairs Feb. 10.

Contest, Auy, master, from Liverpool to Bombay, reported last mail as having gone ashore on Crosby Bank ; has been got off and towed back in Liverpool for repairs.

BABOO CHUNDER KISSEN SEN, the representative of the Brahmo Somaj, gave a lecture yesterday evening in the Town Hall to a large audience, principally composed of educated natives. We have never before heard from any native so earnest and spirit-stirring an address as that of the Baboo, who exhorted his fellow-countrymen in Bombay to be up and doing, and battle for the truth without regard to the opposition they might meet with. Dr. Bhau Daji, when the lecturer had sat down, said Young Bombay was thinking earnestly, but wanted to learn what the truth was before it committed itself to any course of action." A full report of the meeting will appear to-morrow.

THE Deputy Collectorships in the Northern Divisions have been filled up as follows :—

Mr. H. Summers to be District Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Surat.

Rao Bahadoor Venayek Dewakur to be District Deputy Collector and Magistrate in Khandeish.

Rao Bahadoor Appajee Ramchundra to be District Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Tanna.

Mr. Cooverjee Cawajee to be Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Broach.

Mr. Chonlall Venjhall to be Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Kaira.

The appointments in Poona and Ratnagherry will shortly be filled up.

THE Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be a committee for the purpose of reporting fully on the present state of jail discipline in India, and upon the management and treatment of the prisoners :—

Mr. A. A. Roberts, C.B., President.

The Hon'ble H. L. Anderson, Bombay Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The Hon'ble R. S. Ellis, C.B., Madras Civil Service, ditto, ditto.

Mr. J. Strachey, President, Board of Health.

Mr. J. W. Sherer, Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner to examine into the claims against the Native Government of Oudh.

Mr. H. Cockerell, Bengal Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, and Superintendent Alipore Jail.

Dr. F. J. Mouat, Inspector General of Jails, Bengal.

Dr. C. Hathway, Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

Mr. J. P. Walker, Secretary Sanitary Commission.

Dr. T. Farquhar, Surgeon to the Viceroy and Governor General of India.—*Gazette of India.*

BUT little alteration has taken place in the weekly number of deaths. Fever still rages, and the deaths from cholera show very little variation, as the following official report shows :—

EUROPEANS :		PARSEES :	
Cholera	3	Cholera	0
Small-pox	1	Small-pox	1
Other diseases	1	Measles	0
Accident	1	Fever	2
INDO-EUROPEANS :		Other diseases	6
Cholera	0	Accident	0
Fever	0	JEWS :	
Other diseases	0	Measles	0
Accident	0	Fever	0
HINDOOS :		Other diseases	1
Cholera	69	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS :	
Small-pox	35	Cholera	2
Fever	109	Small-pox	3
Measles	8	Fever	6
Other diseases	70	Other diseases	4
Accident & violence	1	Accidents	0
MUSSULMANS :		NEGRO AFRICANS :	
Cholera	13	Cholera	1
Small-pox	10	Small-pox	1
Measles	1	Fever	2
Fever	54	Other diseases	2
Other diseases	19	UNKNOWN RACES :	
Accident	0	Cholera	0
		Other diseases	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	87	36	Nervous system	17	13
Small-pox	71	45	Respiratory system	27	21
Measles	9	19	Alimentary system	39	34
Fever	224	153	Leprosy	0	2
Sexual system.	1	2	Dropsy	1	3
Cachexy	18	18	Accident	5	2

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic in the week ending Feb. 28th 1864.

No. of Passengers	73,066	Amount	36,699 11 9
Merchandize			104,162 0 5
Total...			140,861 12 2

Corresponding week last year.

OPEN 495¼ MILES.

No of Passengers	57,728	Amount	31,701 13 1
Merchandize			65,282 9 1
Total...			96,984 6 2

FIRE IN THE HARBOUR.

THE splendid new iron ship *Cicero*, of 1130 tons burthen, commanded by Captain Alexander, now loading cargo for St. Thomas for orders, has had a very narrow escape, a fire having broken out amongst a quantity of loose coir yarn, and other cargo in the 'tween decks, yesterday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock.

Prompt assistance was rendered by the boats and seamen from H. M. ship *Seeress*, as also from the merchant vessels, some of whom sent engines to assist in extinguishing the fire which happily was accomplished within a very short time after it occurred, but not before considerable damage had been done, both to cargo and ship.

The fire engine which is kept in the Custom House lumber, could not be got afloat owing to its being at the time under water, although every preparation was made to despatch it to the scene of action.

Application has been made by Messrs. Graham & Co., the ship's agents, for permission from the Custom's authority, to reland that portion of the export cargo found to be at all damaged for survey on the Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

It has not yet transpired how the fire originated. The want of a floating fire engine was, however, very clearly demonstrated, and it really is a disgrace that the port, with its magnificent fleet of vessels, should be without one.

(Another Account.)

A FIRE broke out on board the *Cicero* about 4 A. M. yesterday morning. It took place under the cabin deck and no doubt was caused by the wool being stowed when it was oily. The crews of the *Seeress*, *Gilbert Thompson* and *William Chandler* with their engines were promptly on the spot. No doubt if the crew of the *Seeress* with their fire engine had not been there in so quick a time, the whole ship would have been destroyed, as it is the whole of the cabin and furniture is spoiled. She is laden with coir seeds and well-no other cotton.

Mr. Kennelly went off at half-past 9 o'clock with the dockyard fire engines after the fire was all out.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER ESQ.—*17th March* 1864.)

ATTRACTION OF METAL.—Balloo Hurry, a boy employed in the Mint, was charged with stealing a piece of silver. The man whose duty it is to search the hands as they leave, stated that the prisoner on approaching the gate, threw his clothes outside ; upon their being searched the piece of silver was found. The prisoner was employed in the silver cutting department. He said in defence that the silver must have stuck to his cloth's, he had not taken it.—He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with herd labourl.

MOORA MOHIDEEN another employe of the Mint, was charged with attempting to carry off a piece of silver valued at Rs. 40, it was found in his hand when searched at the gate. He made no defence, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—Kurreem Mahomed Bhaloo, a butcher, who it appears had contracted with a dubash to supply meat for ships' use, was fined in the sum of Rs 50 for attempting to pass off, to the servant of the dubash, beef unfit for human consumption.

FAITH IN VISIONS.—Joseph Righton, of the ship *Superb*, who has been twice before the court for violence and refusal of duty, was charged again with refusing work. The prisoner, said the night before last a vision appeared unto him and ordered him rather to suffer imprisonment than to go to sea in the ship, for if he did go the captain would be the cause of his death. He hoped His Worship would not consider him crazy on account of his statement. His Worship declined the *lunatico inquirendo* and sentenced him to four weeks' hard labour, and to be sent on board at the expiration of the sentence.

It may be remembered that the prisoner some days since accused the captain and cook with attempting to poison him : he still clings to that yarn, hence his unwillingness to go in the ship.

THE BHATTIA RIOT CASE.—This case which has been so long before the Court was concluded this day. His Worship the Senior Magistrate gave the following judgment :—

As this case has been brought here under the Penal Code with the largest array of legal talent I have ever had the privilege of seeing in any one case at the Police Office during the last eleven years, I could not venture to dispose of it without going fully into all the evidence that was to be adduced for the prosecution and defence, and having done so carefully and patiently I find on the depositions only evidence against two defendants, and that evidence does not in my opinion prove anything more than a common assault of such a nature that I should not be justified in sending those two defendants for trial before a jury. Pussoo Nagsee and Talla Thobun are the two to whom the evidence appears to me to bring home the charge of assault. There were originally seventeen persons summoned, on the first day of hearing the case the charge against seven of them was withdrawn, and on the 6th of this month the charge against Koorsee Lilla was withdrawn, thus eight out of seventeen was disposed of, and now I have to discharge them all except the two I have mentioned Pussoo Nagsee and Talla Thobun, who are fined each Rs. 10.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S FLOTILLA.

THIS Company, which originally started into existence in 1856, under the designation of the "Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company," employs, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company, and the *Messageries Imperiales*, the largest number of sea-going steamers of any Company in India. Its operations are extended all over the Indian seas and its vessels convey Her Majesty's Mails to all the principal ports of the Malabar and Coromandel Coasts to Calcutta, Burmah, the Straits of Malacca, and to the Persian Gulf. At the commencement of its operations the Company was unfortunate in losing several of its best vessels, and the *Cape of Good Hope*, the pioneer of the fleet, was sunk in the river Hooghly by collision with the P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship *Nemesis*. For some years past, with the exception of the finest fleets of merchant steamers in the Eastern seas, consisting of seventeen vessels of from 350 to 1400 tons ; and four vessels, namely one of 1500, two of 1050, and one of 950 tons are now building, which will be ready for despatch to India during the present year. The following is a list of the Company's vessels corrected to the present time :

	Tons.	H. P.	Commanders.
Asia (building)	1,500	350	
Australia	1,400	300	Daudo.
Sydney	1,400	300	Melville.
Arabia	1,050	200	Hamlin.
Burmah	1,050	200	Gray.
India	1,050	200	Greig.
Punjaub (building)	1,050	200	
Cashmere (do.)	1,050	200	
Madras (do.)	950	160	
Persia	850	160	
* Bushire	800	150	
* Penang	800	160	Blackmore.
* Euphrates	750	130	Day.
* Governor Higginson	750	160	Beyts.
Cheduba	650	120	Baxter.
* Coringa	650	150	Atkinson.
* Kurrachee	600	120	Cottler.
Rangoon	600	150	Lowen.
* Comorin	560	100	Morrison.
Orissa	400	80	Cameron.
Maulmein	350	80	Irvine.

The seven vessels marked with an asterisk against their names are employed on the Western India lines, and the others on the Eastern coast to Burmah, Singapore, and the Coromandel coast.

The mail contract lines of this Company are six in number, namely the bi-monthly line from Calcutta to Chittagong and Akyab ; the bi-monthly line from Calcutta to Akyab, Rangoon, and Maulmain ; the monthly lines from Calcutta to Rangoon, Maulmain, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore ; the monthly lines to Calcutta from Bombay, and *vice versa*, the steamers touching at intermediate ports ; the bi-monthly line from Bombay to Kurrachee ; and the six-weekly line from Kurrachee to the ports in the Persian Gulf. In addition to these lines for each of which the Company receives a subsidy from Her Majesty's Indian Government for carrying the mails five other lines have been proposed and are now under the consideration of the Government of India. Amongst these is one from Bombay to Beypoor, twice a month, twelve hours after the arrival of Home Mails at Bombay, and to be weekly when required, and a bi-monthly line to Calcutta from Bombay.

It will be seen from the foregoing, that the carrying service of the Company is on a very extensive scale, and it is performed in a most efficient manner. The vessels employed have all been built in England expressly for the company, and the accommodation for passengers has been carefully planned to suit the climate of India. The arrangements for carrying out the mail services appear to have worked admirably all through, without complaint either from the Postal authorities or the public. It is, however, we think, a great mistake that we have only steam communication with Kurrachee to the south. There should certainly be a weekly communication, quite independent of the arrival of the Overland Mails, and the steamers should be despatched both ways, on a certain day in every week, and not on any particular date. Nothing can be more inconvenient than the despatch of a mail early on a Monday morning for instance, conveying newspapers of the previous Saturday ! Mail steamers should never start before 3 P. M., and the packets should be kept open at the General Post office without payment of a *fee*, which is only another name for extortion—until one hour before the vessel sails.

LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT.

LOSS IN DELIVERY.—THE FERONIA.—CAMA AND OTHERS vs. COWIE.

THIS was an action of trover, brought by Messrs. Cama and Co., Merchants, against Mr. Charles George Cowie, of the Albany, Oldhall-street, Merchant, and Master Porter, for the recovery of a bale of cotton, valued at 35*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

Mr. J. D. Wilson appeared for the plaintiffs ; Mr. Forshaw for the defendant.

The short facts of the case for the plaintiffs were, that Mr. Cowie acted as Master Porter in landing the cargo of the Feronia, from Bombay, in which vessel the plaintiffs had consigned to them 205 bales of cotton, in four separate lots, of 66, 83, 1, and 55 bales. In going to the transit-shed one bale of cotton was lost. The action was brought under the 36th section of the Mersey Docks Consolidation Act of 1858, by which it is provided that a Master Porter shall enter into a bond, with sureties, that in case of any loss, damage, or injury to goods, he shall sustain during delivery, the owner of such goods so damaged might sue him in his own name, in respect of that bond, for the recovery of such amount of damage,—The defence was that the bale got mixed up with the other lots.—Mr. Forshaw remarked that the Master Porter's duty commenced upon the quay ; and Mr. Wilson quoted the bye-law, which defined the duty as "to receive, weigh, and load off."

Bernard Madden, who was engaged to tally the cotton as it was landed. After all the cotton had been reported as discharged, some of the Consignees applied for missing bales. From the 3rd to the 5th of November there was no delivering on account of wet, and on the 7th two. On the 6th he reported that the vessel had been completely discharged ; he knew there were two bales entered after that ; knew that people were inquiring for those bales of cotton, but did not tell where they were. On cross-examination he said the parties did not inquire of him.

William Brown, who entered the weights and marks, said in this vessel Cama and Co. had consigned 205 bales altogether. Each parcel had a different mark. The 66 had the mark delivered right ; the 83 had one ; the lot 66 turned out 67, one over ; and the lot 1, marked B. in a diamond, got mixed with the lot marked R. in a diamond. The 55 lot, marked NO, was delivered all right. He stated the weight of each lot, showing only a very slight difference in weight, in the case of the odd bale only 1lb.

James M'Cann's duty in the transit shed was to receive from the Master Porter. He received for Messrs. Cama and Co. 204 bales, and delivered his book to the Dock office.—Cross-examined by Mr. Forshaw : On examination M'Cann said there were only 54, instead of 55, received with the mark NO.

Mr. Forshaw said the plaintiffs sought by rather an extraordinary course to make a master porter liable, instead of the parties who were usually sued in case of such losses. The words of the Act were that the Owner might sue "for any loss, damage, or injury which such goods may sustain," and not which any party may sustain. The clause seemed to imply, in its literal meaning, that, having received the goods, the master porter should take reasonable care of them. In order to make the defendant liable, it must be on a statement of facts which showed clearly that the goods were on board the vessel. It is also proved in what light the defendant, supposing the Court were of opinion that the case came within the meaning of the Court clause in the Act of Parliament. The ship's Manifest had not been put in, and there was nothing to bear out the statement that there were on board the vessel 205 bales consigned to the plaintiffs. The Owner of the vessel put in the margin of a list produced that these marks and numbers were according to the freight list, but he did not guarantee their correctness. The witness's position was sometimes on board, sometimes on shore, and the Court could not rely on his statement that the 205 bales were discharged from the vessel. He maintained that the missing bale did not pass through the scale, and was not delivered to the master porter at all.

Joseph Grace, whose duty it was to count off the cargo, said that 54 bales with the NO mark were landed, being one short ; a bale marked R was among those marked NO ; the bale he never saw ; and of the R's 67 were landed.—Another witness engaged in the transaction never saw the bale marked B at all.

His Honor said, to show the responsibility of the master porter, the plaintiff's attorney should call a man who could prove that the bale passed the scale for the transit shed, for at present the evidence was contradictory and unsatisfactory. The odd bale seemed to be inexplicable, and it was difficult to say what had become of it, yet the plaintiffs had not proved that the master porter had failed in his duty. A mistake had occurred somewhere, but there was nothing to fix the responsibility upon the master porter.—Judgment for the defendant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Instead of erecting pendalls for the reception of public offices—pendalls which at best will be very unfit and very unseemly during the hot season only, for the purpose for which they are intended, and perfectly useless in the monsoon,—why does not Government set at once about constructing a suitable block of buildings for all the public offices whose duties can be conducted quite as efficiently out of the presidency as they are now on the island, in some suitable spot above the flats ?

Poona has, I believe, been repeatedly suggested as a station well adapted for the reception of an increased population. Ground is so very plentiful there that it has been given away in large patches : climate unexceptionable : provisions plentiful but dear—and they are dear enough here, as every-body knows : water, I hear, is scarce in the hot season, but as it is becoming daily clearer that art must assist nature in bringing water to the doors of the denizens of Poona, the evil must be remedied sooner or later ; and the sooner it is done the better for the present sufferers.

Such offices as the Finance, Examiners, Inspectors General of Ordnance and Medical Departments, and a large number of other offices would relieve us of some of the superfluous people that we have to use up our scanty supplies, and give us a considerable amount of elbow room in the Fort which can be much better applied to mercantile purposes.

Hickmutghur, 16th March. SHRAPNEL.

A LOCAL GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Is it not a great hardship that the clerks, &c., employed under the Collectors and their Assistants should receive no travelling allowance for any number of days they may remain with their superiors in the districts more than six months ? In these days of scarcity when provisions, fodder, &c. are selling at so enormously high prices, it is found difficult to maintain a travelling establishment even with the small extra remuneration termed batta which is allowed during the six months. The poor clerks have to leave their families behind at head-quarters, and with their superiors keeping up another temporary establishment during the time they remain out in the districts. The controlling Commissioner, with objects beneficial to the public as well as to private interests, passes an order that the Collector should visit the Inspection once at least once in three months. The clerks leave their families behind with the anxious expectation of getting back before the three months expire. The Collector proceeds into the interior of his zillah and enjoying as he does the benefits of a good climate, and uncompromising as he is with his madam saib, children and other retinue, he sets aside the Commissioner's ruling and has very little interest for his subordinates who travel with him. Six months pass during which the clerks are allowed batta, and the poor clerks then with the small limited income which is all they have to expect at the end of the month, in which they have to subsist their families at home, and to keep up their position as Government servants out in their own collectorate, really find living difficult. Collectors and their Assistants who are entrusted with the civil administration of the several zillahs should have always at heart the good of those employed under them as Government servants. They ought to think in what thriving condition the agricultural classes and others who had not the misfortune of entering Government employ are at present, and this consideration ought to compel them to see that their subordinates are happy and that every convenience is afforded them while travelling. The clerks, carkoons really look with an envying eye on the independent and affluent state of the cultivators who a few years ago were a set of ignorant fellows, while they the clerks will be obliged to incur the risk of running into debt to maintain their position and character as servants of the State. I trust the attention of Government or the controlling Commissioners will soon be attracted to the great hardship the lower classes of Government servants have to suffer from travelling. It should be ruled that Collectors should not travel more than six months in the year, or that if allowed to travel any time, the clerks &c. employed under them should receive extra allowance for any number of days they may so remain out, and that, for the good of all, the Collector should visit the head-quarters every three months. It is very strange that clerks employed under the Commissioners should receive travelling allowance all the year round on a liberal scale, while there should be a different ruling in the case of those employed under the Collectors under whom it has been my lot to serve as a CLERK.

THE TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT OF THE BARODA RAILWAY.

(From the Surat Friend.)

HARDLY three months have transpired since we had occasion to speak of the Traffic Department of the Baroda Railway Company. We feel regret to be often compelled to revert to this subject. The merchants and traders of Gujerat are so much disgusted with the irregularities of this Department that their patience, for the over-degree of which they have made themselves notorious, is now exhausted, so much so that they have resolved to take some definite steps. Every unprejudiced individual will, we feel sure, agree with us that as to time the mismanagement of this Department reached to the extent which it has now attained. Notwithstanding the long period since which the Baroda Line has been opened it has proved itself incompetent in its transmission of goods. It is found not only incompetent to carry even half the amount of traffic at the several Stations through which it runs, but even with this shortcoming the mercantile community has to suffer delays and losses quite unbearable. In matter of robberies and briberies and dishonesties several employes of the Company have indeed gained a wide fame all throughout Guzerat, and almost every week the Company makes a distinguished figure in our Law Courts.

It was evidently improper to have remarked anything against the traffic department of this Company at the commencement of its operations. But every one has a right to expect it to work satisfactorily when a number of years has elapsed. We observe however nothing of the kind. Day by day the management is growing worse and is falling into contempt. We can prove what we utter, and the proofs that we here adduce may lead us to some safe conclusion whether the blame of neglect and mismangement can be thrown at the door of the Traffic Manager, or the Managing Agents.

It is now a very simple and common rule of several subordinates to extort extra sums from every trader and merchant before he can expect his goods to be safely delivered at its proper place. We ask, what measures have been adopted by the Traffic Manager to detect these rogues ? And if so, how many of them have been convicted and punished ? We fear that official has showed his incapacity to deal *effectually* with these men. For, had he adopted vigorous measures to prosecute them, the rascality and misrule could not have possibly attained their highest pitch and the unprincipled subordinates could never have found so easy a task to play upon the credulity of the Manager and to continue with impunity their nefarious practices. It is our firm conviction that were our duties to allow us to mak a personal enquiry at the stations, we could procure scores of instances which would unmistakeably condemn the present management.

The charges we have above preferred against the Ahmedabad Station Master, his intimidation to prosecute us in a Law Court and our resolve to meet him there being fully convinced of the justice and truth of all the strictures we made—these things must be still fresh in the memories of our readers. But when we had we fully exposed the unworthy conduct of that Railway subordinate and his under-hands, who have been able neither to take any steps against us nor to account for what we charge them with. Such offending servants should have never been suffered to hold their appointments even for a day. Had the Traffic Manager dismissed all of them, a most wholesome example would have been set before those of his subordinates who are strongly suspected of the worst dishonesty and treachery, and thus both the Company and the public might have, very probably, benefitted. But we have come to know to our surprise that the Station Master, notwithstanding he failed to file a suit against us, was allowed a long time to hold his office. His influence can never happen if all goods are forwarded in secured waggons. The Stations being at present accessible from all sides and the absence of guardmen at their entrances is also one of the causes of robberies for, it is said, that stolen goods are loaded and carried away in carts from stations in open day-light !

We have said above that these continued and oppressing irregularities and daylight robberies of several of those to whom are entrusted valuable goods have proved a highly unsatisfactory state of things. We must be determined to adopt some measures, whereby they can free themselves from losses and annoyances, perpetual and serious in their character. The trading parties at Ahmedabad intend making arrangements to forward cotton, &c., by bullock carts to Dholka and thence to ship direct to Bombay. Native hackeries have been already employed here. Only a fortnight ago a certain merchants sent his goods by carts to Broach. Again, the goods that were lying on the Broach Station for a week were at last forwarded by carts to Baroda. Nine carts were employed for the purpose and they were hired for Rs. 10 per each. This old practice could have scarcely been resorted to in these times unless the parties were inflicted with the heaviest grievance. They have fairly escaped the loss from delays and subsequent losses in Railway transmission with that arising from the dilatory mode of native conveyance and they have found a decided balance in favor of the latter. This circumstance alone will best prove that the present state of the Traffic Department is highly scandalous and faulty in the extreme sense of the term. It is now impossible to expect the Traffic Manager to reorganize the constitution or remedy the evils ; whether this impossibility may arise from incompetence, or by his "hands being tied." But yet it is not too late in the day for Col. Kennedy and Mr. Lane to institute searching enquiries in this ever increasing humbug and to take prompt measures to exterminate the Department from the contempt into which it has lately sunk.

It needs not be said that in thus exposing the Department we are actuated with the best motives, and we think we are doing a piece of service to the Company when disclosing before them unreservedly the dreadful state of the affairs here at a time when there is a near prospect of the Bombay line being thrown open for the public. Unless a thorough reformation in the Traffic Department is effected by strong hand there will be no end of loss both to the public and the Company, and the resources of the Province are certain to remain long undeveloped. It is therefore the paramount duty of those who have the interests of the Company at heart and of the Government itself to act upon our suggestion.

We continue our enquries on the subject of the mismanagement in question. We shall have therefore to say more on the point.

BENGAL.

THE following changes are contemplated in the Department of Military Finance. Colonel Broome is to be Military Accountant General on a salary of Rs. 3,000 months, and the appointment held by Captain Malleson, we learn, is to be abolished.—*Englishman, March* 9.

AGAIN we hear of some troublesome people having appeared in Bundelkund, their object being principally plunder. They give out that they are connected with some conspiracy of importance. They are supposed to be a few of the mutineers hanging about.—*Englishman, March* 8.

A RATHER serious accident occurred down the river on last Saturday, to a place called Jycpore, by two steamers coming into collision with each other. They were the steamers *Persia* and *Defiance*, the former has received very serious damage, so much so that great apprehensions were entertained that the vessel would go down ; but fortunately she has remained afloat, and was towed up to Calcutta. Who is to blame, of course, will be a matter of enquiry ; and it is said, that an investigation will be held by the Bankshall authorities to-morrow, when we will be in a position to to give further particulars regarding the accident.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

WE understand that the hunting season has been brought to a close this morning, and we congratulate the Hunt Committee upon having had the best season on record in the Sporting Annals of Madras. The huntsman, who has been engaged permanently, will take the best of the pack to the Neilgherry Hills at once (halting a month or so at Cossoor en route) so that those of the Ootacamundians who are lovers of the chase will be able to indulge in their favourite pastime during August and September, after which we may hope to see the hounds in the plains again.—*Times, March* 12.

MR. JAMES HOPE, the Assistant Collector of Tanjore, has been presented with the minor reward of Rs. 800, for having passed a successful examination in a third language, viz. Canarese. Mr. Hope arrived in the country in November 1862, and in less than sixteen months has succeed. ed in passing in three difficult vernaculars. Mr. Walker, the senior of the long list of Madras "wallahs," Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Armstrong, have passed in Tamil, Telugu and Hindnstani, Mr. Burnell in Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam, and Mr. Grose and Mr. Hope in Tamil, Telugu, and Canarese, whilst Mr. Linton and Mr. Nelson have passed in Tamil and Telugu in a *highly* proficient manner. "The Wallah" must therefore be a hard working individual, though Haileybury men presume to sneer at his alleged deficiencies in other respects. A man who in addition to the performance of the duties of Assistant Collector can attain the lingual qualifications possessed by the above named gentleman is such a man as is much wanted in the Civil Service of India.—*Times, March* 10.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 17TH.

Rutherford, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Carwar.

Buckley, Lieutenant H. T., 2nd Granadier Regiment, on leave, from Belgaum.

Stubbs, Captain F. J., Commissariat Department, on duty, from Surat.

Sykes, Captain A. G., 4th King's Own Regiment, on duty, from Khandalla.

Hurd, Lieutenant, 95th Regiment, on duty, from Khandalla.

Schuckler, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Sawunt Warree.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 17TH.

Segrave, Lieutenant F. H., 16th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Beville, Cornet H. C., 7th Hussars, on duty, to Peshawur.

Forbes, Lieutenant C.P., 109th Foot, to join, to Kurrachee.

Bally, Lieutenant, 33rd Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.

Campbell, Lieutenant, 33rd Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.

Lugard, Ensign, 4th King's Own Regiment, to join, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 10th March 1864.

The following Officers having applied for admission are appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps :—

Captain Richard John Gaisford, 4th N. I. (Rifles).

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) James Fairbrother, 19th N. I.

Lieutenant George William Hanson, 9th N. I.

Lieutenant Ernest Augustus Green, 11th N. I.

Lieutenant Alexander Thomson Reid, 10th N. I.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captains :—

Lieutenant (Captain) James Fairbrother.

Lieutenant George William Hanson.

Lieutenant Ernest Augustus Green.

The word "Officer" in the G. O. No. 77, dated 22nd February 1861, is intended to Officers of the Indian Service who obtain furlough under India Rules. But there is no objection to Officers of the new Royal Artillery and new Infantry Regiments taking the benefit of a Staff or Master's appointment for only for periods in excess of those for which Indian allowances are passed under existing rules.

With reference to General Order No. 379, of 23rd May last, the station of Karwar is brought within the Belgaum Circle of the Barrack Department.

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1864.

The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Assistant Surgeon. W. F. B. Dalzel, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, for twenty months.

Lieutenant G. A. Planner, General List, Bengal Army, for eighteen months.

Lieutenant R. C. Hutchinson, General List, Madras Army, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Punjaub Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned Officers are allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate :—

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals P. W. Hockin.

Captain J. B. G. Close, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

Ensign H. A. Laye, General List.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1864.

Lieutenant A. C. Wayne, Cadre 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, Adjutant 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1864.

By Article 240, Section XLIV., page 733, Jameson's Code, the pay of Interpreters of British Regiments is appointed as follows :—

	Rupees.
Interpreter's allowance	60
Stationery	10
Moonshee allowance	30
	100

In accordance therewith a Regimental Moonshee should be permanently entertained and mustered at the Head Quarters of British Regiments.

In Regiments where Hindoostanee classes are established, the extra allowance will be drawn for the Moonshee as laid down in paragraph 37, page 193, 3rd Supplement Jameson's Code.

Bombay Castle, 15th March 1864.

Captain P. Hodgson, 23rd Regt. N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1864.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 9/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	1 per 100
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	221

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		Per candy.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	152 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	.....	3½ pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Banking Company	20	.....	13 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	55 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	99 Ex-Div.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	200	5 do.	125 pr. ct. pm. (incldg. n. sh.
Joint Stock Bank	70	.....	64 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	111 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	185 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 pr. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,500	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 pr. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,975	575 do.	Rs. 11,100 pr. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 33,700 pr.
1 A Share	6,000	420	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000		
2 Free Press Co's Shares	1,500		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 24,300 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500		Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	318-3-0	pr. ct.	nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500 prem.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Cotton Press & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 46 pm.
Bonded Warehouse Company	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,500 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Rs. 50 nominal.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 275 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	2 pr. ct. pm.

PRICE SCURRENT (17th March 1864.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
New Broach and Surat (ready)	Rs. 595 to 600
New Dhollera, (ready)	,, 585 to 590
New Bhowanigur, (ready)	,, 555 to 560
New Oomravuttee	,, 555 to 560
Old Dharwar Sawgined	,, 545 to 550
Do. Broach and Nagpur	,, 545 to 550
Veraval	,, 535 to 540
Khandeish	,, 525 to 530
Comptchee	,, 540 to 545
Goorie	,, 570 to 575
Tangalore	,, 565 to 570
Dhingungaut	,, 610 to 625
Malwa, Rs. 1,300 to 1,420.	
Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 2 to 6 4 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, General	,, 5 12 to 5 14
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	,, 32 to 33
	,, 33 to 34
Niger	,, 28 to 29 Nominal.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 15TH MARCH 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

Years.	Up to 25th Feb. 1864.	From 26th Feb. to 5th Mar. 1864.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	*5,467
,, 1863-64	6,679	252	6,931
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1862-63	...	...	*4,411
,, 1863-64	2,039	7	2,046

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

Years.	Up to 8th Mar. 1864.	From 9th to 15th Mar. 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	...	...	12	*5,455
,, 1863-64	6,242	134	1	6,376
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	...	...	½	*4,410½
,, 1863-64	2,038½	7	½	2,045½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

Years.	Up to 8th Mar. 1864.	From 9th to 15th Mar. 1864.	Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1862-63	44,698½	138½	44,837	618
,, 1863-64	4,293½	719	5,012½	1,365
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	4,240	5	4,245	165½
,, 1863-64	1,234	295	1,499	546½

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 9TH TO 15TH MARCH 1864.

Of the Season 1862-63.	Chests.
Purchased by Government	
Per Steamer *Jeddo*	96½
Per Steamer *Bombay Castle*	45
	141½
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer *Jeddo*	632
Per Steamer *Bombay Castle*	352
Total	1,127½

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, P.D.
Bombay Custom House, 16th March 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*registered under Act* XIX. *of* 1857. *of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.
The current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight	at	2s.	11d. per rupee.
4 ,,	,,	2s.	1d. ,,
3 ,,	,,	2s.	0¾d. ,,
2 ,,	,,	2s.	0¾d. ,,
1 ,,	,,	2s.	0¾d. ,,
On Demand	,,	2s.	0¾d. ,,

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postage.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 10,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :
On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....2s. 0½d. ,,
Sight.....1s. 11¾d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-58 cts. ,,
3 Do. Do..... ,, 2-53 ,, ,,
Sight....., 2-48 ,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' sight 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 8th March 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0¼d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 60,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
,, 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. ,,
,, 3 do. 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. 2s. 0½d. ,,
,, On demand do. 2s. 0½d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Telegraphic Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.) *Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(RS. 22,50,000.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
On Demand	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s.	0¾d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Directors reserve to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYSELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP STORR FLETCHER, Esq.
WILIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMBHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland,
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight	2s.	1¾d. per Rupee.
Three ,, ,,	2s.	0¾d. do.
Two ,, ,,	2s.	0¾d. do.
One ,, ,,	2s.	0¾d. do.
On demand	2s.	0¾d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.....7.....2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, thenotice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 3 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Banks of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 4th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be special ly arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on the sale.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. ,,
,, On demand ..... 2s. 0d. ,,
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.. } 1s. 11¾d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months..... 10 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 16th March 1864. Acting Agent

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 11th February 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુમ્બાઇ તરેડીંગ એન્દ બેકીંગ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman*
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Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

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GOOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862 *with Limited Liability.*

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

(With power to increase.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

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The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Hoondies, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

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Interests allowed on deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, at the following rates :—
Repayble on Demand, in sums of Rs. 50 or upwards, at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice at 3 per ct. per an
6 ,, at 5 ,, ,,
12 ,, at 6 ,, ,,

To constituents requiring the Bank's drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal on Fixed Deposits will generally be dispensed with.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

On Interest or Dividends, ¼ per cent. Commission is charged if the amounts be paid in India.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being remitted Home in the Bank's Bills.

Any further information as to the rules and rates of business may be obtained at the office of the Bank or by letter of the Manager.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

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Meerschaum and Brier Pipes, Cigar and Fusee Cases, Tobacco in half pound tins, at Rs. 1 and upward.

Prese and Rubini's Perfumery Oils, &c. &c.

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It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and